



po daac

Physical Oceanography Distributed Active Archive Center



CEOS Analysis Ready Data for the Oceans

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ESIP 2020 Summer Meeting

July 2020

These activities were carried out at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, under a contract with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Dedicated funding for PO.DAAC activities is through a grant from NASA's ESDIS Project.

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Introduction

- *CEOS (Committee on Earth Observation Satellites): International consortium to coordinate and foster earth satellite observations*
- ARD definition
- Current ARD activities within CEOS
 - CARD4L
 - CEOS COAST
- ARD for Oceans
 - Sea Surface Temperature (SST) and Ocean Color
 - Working example for L4 SST
- Closing thoughts

Analysis Ready Data definition

- Time series data pre processed for further scientific (and interdisciplinary) analysis
 - Ready for
 - Time series analysis
 - Subsetting
 - Rephridding/Reprojection/Recombination/Reformatting
 - New compute platforms (e.g., cloud, noSQL database)
 - Processed for
 - Environmental and physical corrections at pixel level
 - Big Data format
 - Documented for
 - Data processing, quality, and error assessment
- ARD definition separate from deployment or services

CEOS ARD - CARD4L

- CARD4L: CEOS Analysis Ready Data For Land
- Specification documents for ARD land surface temperature, surface reflectance and radar
 - Requirements for contents
 - Necessary General, and Ancillary Metadata and Provenance
 - Geometric/radiometric calibration at pixel level
 - Published in 2019-2020
 - Working with stakeholders like Digital Earth Africa
- Separate product and peer ARD assessment process
- URL: <http://ceos.org/ard/>

CEOS COAST

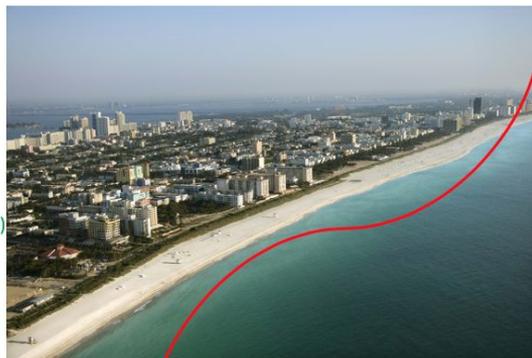
- RS applications to the environmental management and response at the land/ocean interface
 - Land to sea: Coastal Ecosystems/Water Quality/Habitats
 - Sea to land: Coastal Disasters/Hazards/Flooding

Cross-cutting needs:

- Analysis ready data
- Tools, products & services
- Web portal

Products needed:

- Land cover/use (e.g., impervious surfaces)
- Shoreline mapping/elevation
- Discharge
- Loadings: sediments, nutrients
- Habitat/water quality maps



Partners/Stakeholders

- Blue Planet
- AquaWatch
- UN Environment
- IOC/WMO (TBC)

Products needed:

- Bathymetry/elevation
- Tides
- Waves
- Flood Maps
- etc

B) Land to Sea Impacts/Responses
(~ biological/ecological/BGC)

Ecosystems, Water Quality & Habitats

- Sediment loading (SAV, corals, mangroves)
- Coastal eutrophication (SDG 14.1.1. et al.)

A) Sea to Land Impacts
(~ physical forcing)

Coastal Disasters/Hazards: Flooding & Inundation

- Large-scale coastlines: urbanized, rural/agri, mixed
- Small-island states: Coral-reef lined, mangroves et al.

ARD for the Oceans

- Likely candidates: SST and/or Ocean Color
 - Varying processing levels (2/3/4) and data complexity
 - Varying levels of pre processing, quality and uncertainty information
- GHRSSST (<https://ghrsst.org>) data sources
 - Represent an resource of over 100 international SST datasets (L2/L3/L4)
 - Packaged in self describing netCDF formats with pixel uncertainty and data quality
 - Question: How amenable are these datasets to ARD from the perspective of their data and metadata structure and contents ?
 - Answer: In at least one case there is a positive answer
 - AWS Level 4 Multiscale Ultrahigh Resolution (MUR) Open Data Registry Dataset (next slide) in Pangeo ecosystem
 - Survey of popular GHRSSST dataset will help answer the question: are the available quality, uncertainty and other information enough to develop ARD?
 - Could practical examples be built ?

Cloud based AWS MUR Zarr

- Created by Chelle Gentemann (Farallon Institute) et al.
- Part of the Amazon Web Service (AWS) Open Data Registry on their cloud platform
 - <https://registry.opendata.aws/mur/>
- GitHub: <https://github.com/pangeo-gallery/osm2020tutorial>
- Provides a complete ecosystem based on Pangeo, Xarray, Dask, Jupyter and Binder to manipulate the MUR Zarr dataset on a few or >100 CPUs
- Compute credits provided by Amazon
- Supported by the NASA IMPACT program

AWS MUR Zarr analysis

- Existing Jupyter notebook
 - <https://github.com/pangeo-gallery/osm2020tutorial>
- Demonstrate SST time series, climatology and SST anomaly analyses and more on the complete MUR dataset in minutes vs hours

2. Explore the data

Let's explore the data

- Look at all the SST data
- Look at the SST data masked to only ocean and ice-free data
- With all data, it is important to explore it and understand what it contains before doing an analysis.
- The ice mask used by MUR SST is from NSIDC and is based on satellite passive microwave estimates of sea ice concentration
- The satellite data isn't available near land, so there is no estimate of sea ice concentration near land
- For this data, it means that there are some erroneous SSTs near land, that is likely ice and this is something to be aware of.

```
In [ ]: sst = ds_sst['analysed_sst']  
coord = (ds_sst.sea_ice_fraction < .15) & ((ds_sst.sea_ice_fraction < .15) | np.isnan(ds_sst.sea_ice_fraction))  
sst_masked = ds_sst['analysed_sst'].where(coord)  
sst_masked
```

Using .groupby and .resample

Xarray has a lot of nice build-in methods, such as [resample](#) which can upsample or downsample data and [groupby](#). Here we use these to calculate a climatology and anomaly.

Create a daily SST anomaly dataset

- Calculate the daily climatology using `.groupby`
- Calculate the anomaly

Create a monthly SST anomaly dataset

- First create a monthly version of the dataset using `.resample`. Two nice arguments for `.resample`: `keep_attrs` which keeps the metadata and `skipna` which ensures that only data that is always present is included
- Calculate the monthly climatology using `.groupby`
- Calculate the anomaly

```
In [ ]:   
#time  
#create a daily climatology and anomaly  
climatology_mean = sst_masked.groupby('time.daysinyear').mean('time', keep_attrs=True, skipna=False)  
  
sst_anomaly = sst_masked.groupby('time.dayofyear') - climatology_mean #take out annual mean to remove trends  
  
#create a monthly dataset, climatology, and anomaly  
sst_monthly = sst_masked.resample(time='1MS').mean('time', keep_attrs=True, skipna=False)  
climatology_mean_monthly = sst_monthly.groupby('time.month').mean('time', keep_attrs=True, skipna=False)
```

ARD for the Oceans continued

- Ocean Color ARD
 - Challenging due to increased complexity (flags), uncertainty and error sources
 - But could benefit from a similar approach as SST
 - Number of sensors is less (likely candidates are SeaWiFS and MODIS Aqua)
- It would be fantastic if SST and OC could interoperate with minimal user programming
- See the datasets developed for the CEOS COVERAGE activity

Closing thoughts

- CEOS COAST will develop/leverage some type of land/ocean ARDs
 - Working examples exist in the CEOS Interoperability Lab
 - Interested in developing workflows and tutorials for ocean ARD datasets
- Co-covening an ARD Oceans session at next CEOS SIT Technical Workshop (Sept 2020) meeting
- CARD4L presents roadmap for ARDs in other disciplines
 - A recommendation strategy and requirement list for building ARD for GHRSSST datasets in a first step
- For ARDs what kind of community assessment process is needed?